THE Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9741. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11. 1784.

Theatre Royal.

On SATURDAY next, February 14. 1784, will be presented,
A COMEDY, called, The

CONSCIOUS LOVERS.

Young Bevil, Mr CAUTHERLEY;
Myrtle, Mr WOODS;
And Tom, Mr MOSS.
Phillis, Mrs SPARKS;
And Indiana, Mrs BADDELEY.
In Act II. A SONG by Mr DALTON,
His second appearance on this stage.
To which will be added, the MASQUE of

C O M U S.

Comus, Mr CAUTHERLEY;
Euphrosine, Miss MORRIS;
And the Lady, Mrs BADDELEY.
The Song of SWEET ECHO, by Mrs BADDELEY and Mr DALTON.

Mr BRESLAW and his COMPANY,

Before their return to London, will exhibit their
New Various Entertainments,
At the Dancing Room, St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd,
To-Morrow being Thursday, and on Friday and Saturday next,
the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst.
To begin precisely at seven o'clock.
The particulars of the performances will be expressed in the hand bills.
Admittance Two Shillings each person.
Tickets to be had, and places to be taken, at the place of performance.

AIR BALLOON.

MR BENAVENT, from PARIS, proposes to entertain the Public with an Exhibition of an AIR BALLOON, provided he can raise, by subscription, money to defray the expence.

For this purpose, Subscription-Books will be sent round to the Nobility and Gentry.——The subscription to be Five Shillings each, and the money paid in to Mr Creech at the Cross.

If a sufficient sum is not raised in ten days, the money will be repaid to each subscriber.

FEBRUARY 7. 1784.

WILLIAM TROTTER and COMPANY having given up their Shop at the head of the West Bow, continue to carry on business, as usual, at their shop in Bridge Street.

RIGA LINTSEED.

TO be SOLD, a Quantity of RIGA LINTSEED, lately imported in Sheeted Barrels. (Two barrels are equal to a hogshead.)—This seed is of a remarkable fine quality, well cleaned, and in fine order.

Please apply to Alexander Moubray, at the Trustees Office, Edinburgh.

TO LET,

THAT well-frequented LARGE SHOP and WAREROOM, as possessed by Mr William Taylor merchant in Luckenbooths.

Enquire of Mr Halyburton writer to the signet.

MONEY TO BE BORROWED.

WANTED to borrow, at Whitsunday next, the sum of FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED, or FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, upon the credit of the tolls and duties leviable by act of Parliament, within the county of Edinburgh, and district of Dalkeith.—The interest to be paid punctually each half year at the rate of 5 per cent.

For particulars, apply to Mr Samuel Mitchelson, junior, clerk to the signet.

Patent Loom

Damask and Diaper Table Linen.

WILLIAM CHEAP, Linen Manufacturer, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now erected his new-invented and improved Damask and Diaper Looms; for the sole and exclusive use of which he has obtained his Majesty's letters patent. And that he now has for sale, at his warehouse, opposite the Fountain Well, large assortments of Damask and Diaper Linen, of the most elegant patterns, executed on the Patent Loom, in a very complete and superior manner.

He also continues to sell Shirtings, Sheetings, and a variety of other articles in the linen branch; and to weave coats of arms, or any other patterns, in damask or diaper, to these ladies or gentlemen who are pleased to ampley him.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO HOUSES, first and second doors down in Campbell's Land, Broad Stairs, Parliament Close, possessed by Mrs Chalmers and Mr Milne. The first consists of six rooms, kitchen, &c. with a cellar and garret to the same; and the second of five rooms, kitchen, &c. with a cellar and garret.—To be seen every lawful day betwixt twelve and one o'clock.

As the proprietors intend going to another quarter of the town, they will be sold exceedingly low.

By Order of the Honourable

Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

THERE is to be exposed to SALE, at the Customhouse of Leith, upon Saturday the 14th February current, at twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

25 Bags, containing 2119 lb. Coarse Black Tea.

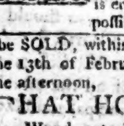
EXCISE OFFIEC, EDIN. Feb. 10, 1784.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

ON FRIDAY next the 13th instant, at one o'clock afternoon, in the Excise warehouse at LEITH, there will be exposed to sale by public auction,

The MAST, BOOM, BOLTSPRIT, TACKLE, APPAREL, and FURNITURE, and also the materials of the HULL, (after having been broke up agreeably to law) of a CUTTER, of 14 tons burthen, lately condemned by the Court of Exchequer.

The conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise warehouse in Leith; the sails, rigging, &c. by applying to Mr James Hamilton Shoremaster of Leith; and the materials of the Hull, in Mr Sime's upper dock, on the day before, and on the morning of the day of sale.



AT ROTTERDAM—for LEITH,

The Brig LEVIATHAN,

WILLIAM NICOL Master,

Is now lying at Rotterdam, taking in goods for Leith. Any person inclining to ship their goods by this vessel is entreated to send their orders to Rotterdam as soon as possible.——The Leviathan is a very stout ship.

To be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 13th of February current, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

THAT HOUSE at the head of Blackfriar's Wynd, entering by a stair within the wynd, and by another stair from the High-street, consisting of six rooms and a kitchen, with a cellar thereto belonging, as presently possessed by Mr Grant, bowyer.

Also a Leigh House in the said wynd, being the second door below the stair leading to the foresaid house.

For particulars, apply to John Clerk accomptant in Edinburgh, or William Anderson clerk to the signet.

PEARL ASHES.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the warehouse of Allan, Steuart, and Company, Leith, upon Tuesday the 17th current, at twelve o'clock noon,

About THIRTY TONS PEARL ASHES, of various qualities.

N. B. These ashes being a consignment, will, by desire of the proprietors, be positively sold off.

LEITH, February 3. 1784.

SALE OF PRINTS AND DRAWINGS.

TO be SOLD, within the High Justiciary Court-House, on Saturday next, at ten o'clock forenoon, a large assortment of Landskips, Views, Flowers, Shrubs, Busts, &c. with some Fowling and Fishing Tackle, a few Men's Body Clothes, and other articles.

DIOGENES's QUERIES, *addressed to the* CITIZENS *of* EDINBURGH,

[*Continued from our paper of Monday se'ennight.*]

22. WHETHER has not great attention been paid to the promoting and introducing of trade and manufactures into almost every city, town, and village in Scotland, within these last 20 years; and, Whether have not the Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements the great merit of the success that hath attended these encouragements?

23. Whether has the same degree of attention been paid to the promoting of trade in the port of Leith, and the introduction and encouragement of manufactures in the city of Edinburgh; at least, Whether has the same success attended the attention paid, and the encouragement given?

24. Whether is there a single individual in the city of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, who deserves the name of *merchant*; or, Whether is the business of a merchant held in the same estimation there as it is in other places?

25. Whether do not the great, eminent, and opulent merchants of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, Dublin, Cork, and Glasgow, smile when they hear the word *merchant* applied to any person in Edinburgh; and, Whether is there just cause for this severe ridicule?

26. Whether is it not confessed amongst ourselves, that there are few respectable mercantile people in Edinburgh, some private bankers only excepted; and, Whether the rest are not, in general, merely shop-keepers, importers, and retailers of English goods?

27. Whether is the appellation of *a man of business*, applied in Edinburgh, to any person in the mercantile line; or, Whether is not this appellation always given to those in the profession of the law?

28. Whether are trade and manufactures likely to flourish in any place, where the people who carry them on are not held in estimation?

29. Whether is not the profession of a merchant held in the highest estimation in the most opulent countries and cities of Europe; as for instance, in England, Holland, Dantzic, Venice, Florence, and many others?

30. Whether do not the character and genius of the people of Edinburgh appear to be inimical and averse to trade; and, Whether do not the people of middling rank almost uniformly breed up their children to the law, the army, physic, the church, or any other profession, rather than the mercantile?

31. Whether is not the education of the people of Edinburgh more calculated to fit them for the learned professions; and, Whether do not the young people of this city apply to a classical education, in preference to writing, arithmetic, and those branches of the mathematics that fit them for being merchants?

32. Whether would not a commercial academy, where every branch of mercantile education was taught, be a most useful institution in the city of Edinburgh; and, Whether do not we see institutions of this sort in almost every great trading place in Europe; as for instance, in London, Amsterdam, Hamburgh, Manchester, and many others?

33. Whether might not an institution of this sort have the effect to give the people of Edinburgh a turn and bias to trade and commerce, which they have never hitherto had; and, as the manners of the capital are ready to be imitated, Whether is it not likely that this example would have a salutary effect all over the kingdom?

34. Whether is it not the duty of the rulers of this city to contrive, by every means possible, to introduce some branches of trade that may give bread to the poor; and do every thing else they are able to promote the industry of the people?

35. Whether has not Edinburgh many advantages for carrying on manufactures, beyond most places in Britain; as for instance, a considerable home consumpt, vicinity to a sea-port, abundance of firing, and great plenty and cheapness of provisions?

36 Whether might it not be a laudable attempt in the Nobility and great men of Scotland, to unite in some measures for promoting trade and industry in the capital, so as at length to take away the reproach for dirtiness and poverty with which we have been so long branded?

37. Whether does a Scotch nobleman, living at home, and promoting the trade and industry of his native country, from whence he derives his fortune and consequence, make a more respectable figure, than when he is running horse-races with the Princes of the blood in France, playing at cricket with the English nobility, or roaming up and down the world in search of that happiness which he has not within himself?

38. Whether is not the patriotic genius of Archibald Duke of Argyll, or Provost Drummond, a-wanting, to turn the minds of our people of rank and fortune to promote something that may give bread to the industrious poor?

39. Whether is there one single branch carried on in Edinburgh that can be called a great and staple manufacture; and, Whether is not the quantity of linen made here, which is the only manufacture that has the appearance of a staple, greatly decreased from what it was some time ago?

40. Whether are not the importers of Leith, and the shop-keepers and retailers of Edinburgh, by vending foreign goods, the greatest discouragers of the manufactures of this country of any set of people in it; and, Whether are not the same importers, shop-keepers, and retailers [illegible] customers of the English manufacturers?

41. Whether do we not read in every news-paper, that the shop-keepers of Edinburgh are returned from the manufacturing towns in England, with new assortments of goods; and, Whether is not every such advertisement an intimation to the public, that so many hundred, or, perhaps, so many thousand pounds, are sent out of this country?

42. Whether do we ever see the shop-keepers of Edinburgh advertising the manufactures of Scotland; and, Whether would it not be more pleasant for a Scotchman to observe, that money was sent to Glasgow, Aberdeen, Paisley, or Perth, where it would circulate in the country, and from whence it would have some chance of returning to Edinburgh again?

43. Whether is there really want of encouragement, as the shop-keepers and retailers of Edinburgh say, for the manufactures of this country, when they are of an equal, or even somewhat of an inferior quality, to those of England?

44. Whether, for instance, do not the brewers of porter in Edinburgh find a very great demand for their porter of late, although it may not be entirely of so good a quality as London porter?

45. Whether do not the soap-boilers in Leith find abundance of demand for their manufacture, since they began to make it of good quality, and in quantity sufficient to answer the demands?

46. Whether do the preparers of perfumes, which is a new branch of trade in Edinburgh, experience a want of encouragement; or, Whether do they not find greater demands than when every article in which they deal came prepared from London?

47. Whether does the stocking-manufacture, which is lately introduced into Edinburgh, experience a want of encouragement; or, Whether is not the making of stockings likely to become a great and staple branch of manufacture in this place?

48. Whether does the manufacturer of gloves, who has lately opened shop in this city, complain of want of encouragement; and, Whether may we not attribute the former great demand for English gloves to the unskilful way in which they were made here?

49. Whether is it not likely, from these instances, that any branch of manufacture, established in this country, would meet with equal, or even superior encouragement to foreign commodities of the same sort, if of equal quality?

50. Whether, were the contrary to happen, would there not be just ground for taxing our countrymen with a degree of stupidity and inattention to their own interest, with which they are in no other respect chargeable?

51. Whether are there not a hundred different branches of manufacture that are as likely to thrive, as porter-brewing, soap-boiling, preparing of perfumes, stocking-making, or manufacturing of gloves, were they once set on foot?

52. Whether is it want of capital, or want of spirit, that prevents manufactures of different sorts from being set on foot in Edinburgh?

53. Whether, if it be want of capital, would not the money that is every year sent to England for any one of the articles of broad cloths, silks, cottons, or cutlery-ware, be sufficient to establish some one of these branches of manufacture at home?

54. Whether, again, if it be want of capital, are there not many branches of manufacture which might be established with a very small sum of money?

55. Whether the lace-manufacture, which gives bread to so many people in Northampton and Nottingham shires, and which requires only a small capital, might not be introduced into Edinburgh with a great prospect of success, and give employment to a number of idle girls that are to be seen in every corner of this city?

56. Whether some branches of the cotton manufacture, which employ so many people in Manchester, and all over Lancashire, might not be introduced at Edinburgh, to give employment to the great number of idle and blackguard boys that are presently infesting every street and alley of this city?

57. Whether the making of ribbons, which employs so many people in the city of Coventry, might not be introduced in Edinburgh with considerable prospect of success?

58. Whether the printing of cottons, which has of late become so great a manufacture in Glasgow and the neighbourhood, might not be introduced with every prospect of success in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where there is great command of water, and where the cotton-mills at Penicuik would give great encouragement?

59. Whether some branch of the cutlery business, which employs so many people in Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton, and in which nothing at all is done in Scotland, might not be introduced with almost a certainty of success in Edinburgh, where there is such plenty of firing, and to which iron could be got at so easy a rate from the port of Leith, or from the iron works of Carron?

60. Whether the making of inkles, tapes, and all sort of horse-girths, might not be introduced at Edinburgh, where there would be a considerable home consumpt, and where the materials, whether linen or woollen, could be had at so easy a rate?

61. Whether the making of ben-leather might not be greatly increased at Edinburgh, where very little is made at present; and, Whether would not this save vast sums that are annually sent to England for this article?

62. Whether the making of carpets, for which our coarse wool is so well adapted, might not be greatly extended in Edinburgh; and, Whether might not an eminent carpet-manufacturer have better encouragement in Edinburgh, than in Glasgow, Stirling, Kilmarnock, or any other town in the kingdom?

63. Whether, if these branches, and many others of equal consequence that might be established at Edinburgh, were introduced and encouraged, would there not be a great saving of money which is sent abroad for them at present; and is it not likely that money would soon become more plenty at home?

(*To be continued.*)

1338

HOUSE of COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *Feb.* 5.

ROYAL ANSWER.

Lord *Hinchinbroke* informed the Houſe, that he had the honour of laying before his Majeſty the reſolutions of the Houſe as directed; and was ordered to inform them, that his Majeſty *would take them into conſideration.*

The Houſe was juſt going to adjourn, when Mr Pitt roſe and moved, that an account be laid before the Houſe of the amount of the public debt, from the year 1776 to the year 1783; as alſo an account of the produce of taxes within that period. This being agreed to,

Mr Pitt thought it neceſſary that an eſtimate from the Ordnance be laid before the Houſe, of the amount of the expences to which the nation will be put to in completing ſuch fortifications, &c. as remain unfiniſhed. This account he thought neceſſary to have before the Houſe, when they were called upon to vote the ſupplies.

Mr Fox had no objection to the motion with a view to give the Houſe every neceſſary information; but, in the preſent ſtate of affairs no public buſineſs could poſſibly be done. A reſolution, he ſaid, had been laid before his Majeſty, who was adviſed to ſend for anſwer, that he would conſider of the ſubject of that reſolution. Now until his Majeſty's pleaſure was known, the Houſe could not, under the preſent circumſtances, proceed to tranſact buſineſs. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *February* 6.

Lord *Beauchamp* brought in the report from the Committee appointed to inſpect the Journals of the Houſe of Peers, "That a Committee be appointed to inſpect the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, with reſpect to any proceedings or reſolutions of that Houſe, relating to any reſolutions of this Houſe of the 24th of December, and of the 12th and 16th of January laſt, and to make report thereof to the Houſe."

The report was received, read at the table, and agreed to by the Houſe.

Lord *Beauchamp* then roſe and ſaid, he ſhould for the preſent barely move, that the report lie upon the table; but he deſired to give notice, that he ſhould move that it be taken into conſideration on Monday, when it was his intention to move ſome reſolutions upon it.

The further conſideration of the report was, in conſequence, adjourned till Monday.

Mr *Dempſter* deſired the attention of the Houſe for a few minutes, to a buſineſs which ſtood happily unconnected with all the political contentions of the preſent times. He had been permitted to bring in a bill for declaring the children of Britiſh mothers natural-born ſubjects, though born abroad, and that bill ſtood as an order of the day to be committed; it was now his intention to poſtpone that order for a few days, and to deſire in the mean time that the bill might be printed for the conſideration of the members of the Houſe. His reaſon for this was the great importance of the bill, and his wiſh that it ſhould be fully underſtood. When he firſt brought in the bill, he did not imagine it would be oppoſed, and he would ſtate to the Houſe why he thought ſo. By the ſeventh of Queen Anne, the children of Britiſh parents, born abroad, were declared natural born ſubjects, but a doubt had ariſen how far the naturalization, declared by the ſtatute, extended; that was to ſay, as to the meaning of the words *Britiſh parents*, viz. Whether the children born abroad, whoſe fathers were Britiſh ſubjects, but whoſe mothers were foreigners, were declared to be Britiſh ſubjects, and whether the children ſo born abroad, whoſe fathers were foreigners, and whoſe mothers were Britiſh, were likewiſe declared to be Britiſh ſubjects. The fourth of George the Firſt put the queſtion out of doubt, with regard to the children born abroad, whoſe fathers were Britiſh ſubjects; and many perſons held, that the ſeventh of Queen Anne likewiſe implied the naturalization of the children of Britiſh mothers. As he had ſeen the opinions of great and diſtinguiſhed lawyers upon the ſubject, ſome of whom thought one way, and ſome the way directly oppoſite, it was highly neceſſary, that a queſtion of ſo much importance ſhould no longer remain doubtful, and therefore he brought in a bill to decide the matter, and to amend and explain the ſeventh of Queen Anne. Thoſe gentlemen who entertained theſe ſentiments, would neceſſarily be for his bill; and he believed it to be conſonant to the liberal diſpoſition of the Houſe, and of the preſent age, to extend the benefits and privileges of naturalization, rather than to narrow them; he would, however, poſtpone farther remarks till the bill ſhould be printed.

The bill was ordered to be printed, and committed for Thurſday next.

ST ALBAN's TAVERN.

Monday, Feb. 2, 1784.

At a Meeting of the Gentlemen, Members of the Houſe of Commons, who aſſembled from time to time, with a view to conciliate differences, and to forward an union of the contending parties in Parliament, the following letters were read:

Feb. 1, 1784, *Berkeley-ſquare.*

"Mr PITT being ſincerely deſirous that there ſhould not continue any obſtacle in the way of ſuch intercourſe as has been wiſhed for, regrets that it is not in his power to ſuggeſt expedients to remove the difficulty felt by the Duke of Portland. He does not underſtand preciſely what is the middle way which his Grace ſeems to allude to; the events in the two years to which his Grace refers, appears to Mr Pitt to have been only mode of reſignation, and ſuch a meaſure in order to enter into a negociation, is what the preſent Miniſtry, as has been already declared, cannot agree to. Whenever any expedient is directly ſtated, Mr Pitt will be happy to give every explanation upon it."

Devon Houſe, Monday Morn. 2d. Feb. 1784.

"SIR,

"I very ſincerely regret that the expedient to which I referred, ſhould be thought unapplicable to the difficulties I had ſtated. I certainly ſuggeſted it as a mode of reſignation, but as a mode of reſignation the leaſt embarraſſing to Government in the ordinary functions of office, and at the ſame time as a proof of a diſpoſition to conſult the honour of the Houſe of Commons, as it ſtands pledged by the Reſolution of the 16th of January. This laſt is a preliminary, which as a friend to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, I muſt think myſelf bound invariably to require.

"With reſpect to myſelf, I am willing to hope that I have not been miſtaken in the conception I formed of your wiſhes, by ſuppoſing that it was with Mr Pitt that you were deſirous I ſhould have a liberal and unreſerved intercourſe, and with the head of an Adminiſtration, to which I was merely to bring an acceſſion of ſtrength. But Mr Pitt's meſſage places him in another character; and your own good ſenſe will readily ſuggeſt to you, that it was impoſſible for me to ſuppoſe that your expectations extended to a confidential conference with him, as the repreſentative of the preſent Adminiſtration.

"If I had done this, I muſt have fallen in your eſteem, (which I aſſure you, is a very ſerious object to me) as I ſhould have ſhewn myſelf inſenſible of what is due to the Houſe of Commons.

"I have unreſervedly ſubmitted to you my ideas of the extent of your expectations. In conformity with thoſe expectations, (Mr Pitt having uniformly declined to ſuggeſt any expedient on his part) I took the liberty of ſuggeſting an expreſſion which I thought might put us into a ſituation in which the intercourſe you wiſhed might take place with propriety.

"I ſhall be happy to find that my propoſitions have met with your approbation; but, in every grant, I hope that my anxiety to merit the partiality you have ſhewn me, will entitle me to its continuance. I have the honour to be,

With great regard and eſteem,

SIR,

Your moſt faithful, And obedient ſervant,

(Signed) PORTLAND."

T. Groſvenor, Eſq;

MEETING *of the* ELECTORS *of* WESTMINSTER *at the* SHAKESPEARE TAVERN.

There was Thurſday a numerous meeting at the Shakeſpeare, and it was diſputed, whether it *was to be* compoſed of the Electors of Weſtminſter in general, or only of the friends of Mr Fox; however this matter might be determined, it evidently conſiſted, if we except Sir Cecil Wray, entirely, if not excluſively, of the latter.

About nine, Colonel Byron took the chair, and after propoſing a few toaſts;—as, the "Electors of Weſtminſter," "the Majeſty of the People," &c.——Sir Cecil Wray roſe to addreſs himſelf to the company, merely in a complimentary manner, which was well received, excepting by one violent individual, who interrupted Sir Cecil with the moſt ſtupid and illiberal exclamations. Sir Cecil, after declaring that his purpoſe in coming there was merely to pay his reſpect to his conſtituents, of whom he conſidered a great part of the company to conſiſt, made an offer to withdraw, but was prevented by

Counſellor *Baldwin*, who ſuggeſted to Sir Cecil the propriety of his remaining, that he might be preſent to defend himſelf from the charges, which, in all probability, would be exhibited againſt him.

Mr *Richard Burke* contended, that it ſhould be entirely left to Sir Cecil's own ſentiments, whether he ſhould remain or not. He ſpoke in very handſome and liberal terms of Sir Cecil's integrity; and much diſapprobation being expreſſed by the company, ſo as even to threaten violence to Sir Cecil in retiring out of the room, Mr Burke endeavoured to pacify the company, and aſſured Sir Cecil, that if he choſe to remain, it would be much to the ſatisfaction of a majority of the perſons preſent; and added, that it was to be hoped he would meet from Gentlemen the treatment due to a Gentleman, and *whether he choſe to go or ſtay*, that he would be allowed a free and liberal paſſage.

Sir *Cecil* afterwards entered into a defence of his conduct relative to the Addreſs, which ſeveral Gentlemen exclaimed was ſmuggled; and it muſt be confeſſed the defence he ſat up was rather a lame one. He reported, that he knew nothing of the Addreſs till it was offered to him to be preſented; that he always had conceived it to be his duty and had uniformly declared it, to conform to the ſentiments of his conſtituents, however they might differ from his own. That he did not mean to apply this to the preſent inſtance; for he candidly profeſſed his approbation of the Addreſs, but contended, that he ſhould be ready to carry up one even of an oppoſite tendency, if his conſtituents ſhould require it.

Sir *Charles Bunbury* got up, and ſaid, that Sir Cecil Wray had reſted his defence on this point, that he preſented the Addreſs as containing the ſentiments of his conſtituents, the electors of Weſtminſter. Now, ſaid Sir Charles, I call upon him to declare to this company, whether he really believed the Addreſs to contain the ſentiments of the majority of the electors.

Sir *Cecil Wray* parried the queſtion, and ſaid, *he heard* it was ſigned by above two thouſand electors.

A wag, whoſe name we are ignorant of, then aroſe, and obſerved, that he imagined the far greater part of the electors were in exactly the ſame predicament with Sir Cecil Wray, that is to ſay, knew nothing concerning the addreſs till they ſigned it.

About ten o'clock Mr Fox came into the room, attended by Lord George Cavendiſh, and met with great and univerſal acclamations from the company. He had not been many minutes in the room, before he addreſſed himſelf to the audience, and in a very able, ingenious, and argumentative ſpeech, defended his own conduct, and that of his colleagues. He chiefly directed his obſervation to three points, viz. his conduct with regard to the Coalition; the India bill; and the Receipt-tax bill; all which he vindicated much to the ſatisfaction, and apparently to the conviction, of the whole room. But, as he himſelf obſerved, he had little or nothing to ſay, but what he had already urged in the Houſe of Commons, it will therefore be needleſs for us to report his ſpeech, as the various arguments he adduced have been already reported in this paper.

Nevertheleſs there was one topic which Mr Fox inſiſted upon much, and which, as far as our recollection goes, has not yet been offered to the public; that is, the little expectation that can be entertained of a parliamentary reform if the preſent Miniſtry ſhould continue. This, he ſaid, the Miniſters could not effect, if they would; and, he verily believed, they would not if they could. Let any one look to the names of the majority of Wedneſday in the Houſe of Lords, and let him declare, whether he imagines they would ſuffer any meaſure of that nature to paſs that Houſe, even if the Miniſter had contrived to carry it through the Houſe of Commons.—What man, in his ſenſes, can expect, that a Parliamentary reform will be promoted by Lord Thurlow?

Soon after Mr Fox had done ſpeaking, Sir Cecil Wray left the room, but not without reiterated marks of diſapprobation. The company, however, as was before hinted, ſeemed to conſiſt ſolely of the friends of Mr Fox; and ſome of them conducted themſelves with as much violence and illiberallity (particularly one, who gave Sir Cecil the lie direct) as others did with politeneſs, candour, and moderation.

Among the more diſtinguiſhed perſons preſent were, the Earl of Derby, Earl Fitzwilliam, General Burgoyne, Colonel Stanhope, Colonel Fitzpatrick, Mr Sheridan, beſides thoſe already mentioned.

At the above meeting the following reſolutions were propoſed and paſſed unanimouſly:

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that any addreſs, aſſuming ſignatures without the expreſs conſent of the parties, or obtained by private ſollicitation, without public notice, is contrary to the uſual open and conſtitutional mode of addreſſing the Crown, and an impoſition on the country.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Parliamentary conduct of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox has been conſonant to the practice and principles as eſtabliſhed at the glorious Revolution, and ſuch as to entitle him to the continuance and perfect eſteem and confidence of his conſtituents.

THOMAS BYRON, Chairman.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 7.

War Office, February 7. 1784.

23d Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet George Williams is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Walton. Adjutant Robert Hilton to be Cornet, vice Williams. Quarter maſter Law. Neville to be Adjutant, vice Hilton. Honourable Andrew Cochrane to be Cornet, vice Horsfall. Volunteer Patrick Maxwell to be Cornet, vice Campbell.

73d Regiment of foot, 1ſt Battalion,—Roderick Chiſholme, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robinſon. Enſign Allan Maclean to be Lieutenant, vice M'Kenzie. Honourable George Cochrane to be Enſign, vice Maclean. Lieutenant John Hamilton, ſen. to be Captain of a Company, vice Mackenzie. Enſign Lewis Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton. Samuel Stone, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Moore. Captain-Lieutenant Innes Munro to be Captain of a Company, vice James Lindſay. Lieutenant S. M'Kenzie, ſen. to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Munro. Enſign John Urquhart to be Lieutenant, vice M'Kenzie. James Drummond, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Urquhart. Captain-Lieutenant S. M'Kenzie to be Captain of a Company, vice Lamont. Lieutenant Philip Melville to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice M'Kenzie. Lieutenant G. T. Walker, on the half pay of the 95th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Melville.

78th Regiment of foot, Enſign James Veitch to be Lieutenant, vice Macaulay. Volunteer Lewis Mackenzie to be Lieutenant vice Veitch. Lieutenant William Sutherland to be Captain Lieutenant, vice M'Kenzie. Enſign James Alexander Stuart to be Lieutenant, vice Sutherland. Volunteer Eb. Macaulay to be Enſign, vice Stuart. Enſign Duncan Cameron to be Lieutenant, vice Charles M'Gregor. Quarter-Maſter George Gunn to be Enſign, vice Cameron. Enſign Patrick Duff to be Lieutenant, vice Grant. Enſign Adam Gordon, of late 83d regiment, to be Enſign, vice Duff. Enſign William Whitie to be Lieutenant, vice Williamſon.

100th Regiment of Foot, Captain Hugh Lamont, from the 1ſt battalion of the 73d regiment, to be Major, vice Shawe.

101ſt Regiment of Foot, ——— Hobart, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Pigot. ——— Malcolm, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Pilkington. Captain-Lieutenant Charles Robertſon to be Captain of a company, vice Douglas. Lieutenant John Napier to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robertſon. Enſign William Ryan to be Lieutenant, vice Napier. Volunteer James Macgilligan to be Enſign, vice Ryan. Enſign William Dean to be Lieutenant, vice Roberts. Volunteer John Robertſon to be Enſign, vice Dean. Enſign James Irvine to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell. Iſaac Riches, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Irvine. Enſign Hugh H. Mitchell to be Lieutenant, vice Elliden. Enſign Henry Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Brantwaite. Thomas Alkins, Gent. late Adjutant to the detachment of Foot Guards, to be Enſign, vice Hamilton.

War Office, Jan. 31. 1784.

FIRST regiment of Dragoon Guards, Robert Wood, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Henry Sweeting.

16th Regiment of Dragoons, Serjeant Major —— Stone, to be Adjutant, vice Patrick Cannon.

7th Regiment of foot, William Mitford, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice John Heylar.

37th Regiment of foot, Auguſtus Browne, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Stewkley Shuckburgh.

Captain Ibbetſon Hamar, of the late 72d regiment, to be Captain of an Independent Company of Invalids at Plymouth, vice William M'Gillivray.

Quarter-Maſter John Hill, of the detachment of Foot Guards late ſerving in North America, to be Enſign in Captain James Graham's Independent Company of Invalids at Guernſey, vice George Munro.

Henry Harvet, Gent. to be deputy Commiſſary of the Muſters in the iſland of Scilly, vice William Robinſon.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Feb.* 6.

The Queen Charlotte Packet Boat ſailed from Falmouth the 29th ult. for Liſbon.

Extract of a letter from Eden, in Ireland, 17th January. Laſt Friday at three o'clock, there was a dreadful gale of wind, at W. N. W. on this coaſt. There was nine ſloops and one brig loſt and put aſhore, at Kelebegs; one ſloop at Roſſes, and report ſays, a great many along this coaſt, but cannot get their names.

A loaded collier ſunk off Graveling the 28th ult. in the evening; the maſter and eight men were ſaved by a Deal boat.

The London Merchant, Thompſon, that was on ſhore between Ramſgate and Broad-ſtairs, is got into Broad-ſtairs pier; the cargo damaged.

The Hopewell, Sutherland, from Dublin to Cadiz, is loſt off St Lucar, the crew ſaved.

Portſmouth 3d. The Grampus and Ratler men of war will ſail tomorrow for the coaſt of Guinea.

From the London Papers, Feb. 7.

Poland, Dec 31. The affairs of Dantzick remain ſtill in the ſame ſituation. Since the firſt conference, the plenipotentiaries have not once aſſembled *in pleno.* The cauſe of the difference is ſaid to be this: Whether, during the conferences, the blockade of the city ſhould be raiſed, or continued? The Dantzickers inſiſt vehemently on the firſt of theſe points, pretending that negociations cannot be carried on while the parties are under arms. The Pruſſians chuſe to continue the ſiege, becauſe the inhabitants of Dantzick ſtill interrupt with armed force the navigation of ſhips belonging to his Pruſſian Majeſty.

On the other hand, the Ruſſian reſident meets with many difficulties; he has ſent a courier to his Court to demand, whether he was to aſſiſt or not at the negociation concerning the continuation of the ſiege. However that may be, the King of Pruſſia makes no conceſſions on this ſcore. Only to make the difficulty leſs, his Majeſty has ordered his Plenipotentiary to make offer, "That the Plenipotentiary be allowed to enter the town, in order to hold the conferences in the houſe of the Ruſſian reſident, which may be conſidered as a neutral place."

Hague, Jan. 19. Monday laſt their High Mightineſſes reſolved, by a majority of ſix Provinces, to decline finally the propoſition of the Duke of Mancheſter, that the negociations for peace ſhould be carried from the Hague to London.

Bruſſels, Jan. 6. The laſt letters from Paris, dated the 11th current, have brought account, that Mr Storer, Miniſter for the *interim* from the Court of London to that of France, propoſed by order of his Court to Meſſrs Eſtevenon de Berkenrode and Brantſen, Ambaſſadors from the Republic, that they ſhould adhere for the preſent to the Preliminary Articles as ſufficient for maintaining peace, and that both ſides ſhould appoint reſpective Miniſters to reſide at the two Courts.

Paris, Jan. 6. It is ſaid in a letter from Marſeilles, that a ſmall Portugueſe fleet had taken poſſeſſion of all the eſtabliſhments on the coaſt of Guinea, where the principal rendezvous and markets for the ſlaves are. It is true, that the Portugueſe having firſt diſcovered theſe coaſts, were confirmed in the poſſeſſion by a bull from the Pope; but neither French, Engliſh, or Dutch ever allowed the juſtice of that gift, as they have

till this day continued to load and traffic on that coast, conjointly with them who pretend to be sole proprietors. Our African Company are alarmed at this proceeding, because, as even the Portuguese permitted the ships of that Company which were loading to depart, those ships which arrived after the above captures, must make an useless voyage, the Portuguese having determined they shall not traffic. It is thought that England will, in conjunction with us, send a frigate with double complement, in order to establish a free commerce in those parts. It is surprizing that the Portuguese, who might, while they were at war, have maintained their rights, should make choice of the precise period when peace was established.

LONDON.

Yesterday, the Lord Chancellor reported his Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the House of Lords on Wednesday, which appeared in our last.

"*My Lords,*

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address; and I desire you will rest assured that I have no object in the choice of Ministers, but to call into my service men the most deserving of the confidence of my Parliament, and of the public in general.

"I cannot too often repeat my assurances, that my constant study, in the exercise of every prerogative entrusted to me by the constitution, is to employ it for the welfare of my people."

The speech of the Earl of Mansfield on Wednesday night, made a deep impression on all who heard him. It was the voice of truth, of experimental wisdom. A reverend and noble Senator, distinguished for the spirit of his appeals to the human heart, conveyed a solemn and sedate conviction to the feelings of all around him. His address was striking; it was prophetic of approaching ruin; it engaged the sensibilities, it arrested the judgment of every noble Lord present; like the language of the inspired writer, which cries out, *Babylon the Great is fallen, is fallen.*——His Lordship's words sunk deep into the minds of his auditory, and seemed to excite a regardful attention which we hardly ever noticed before.

Ministers have had frequent meetings, and they appear to be in great agitation on the present sullen aspect of affairs. The rumour is, that they are very much divided among themselves on their plan of operations, and that they have not yet come to any final decision on the point at issue.

The late great Earl of Chatham was decided and uniform in this opinion, viz. That *Parliamentary support* and *popular favour* were the proper *grounds* upon which a *Minister* should *stand* in this country. He was the first victim of the secret influence of this reign, and the last sentence of the last speech, which he delivered in the Council before his resignation in 1761, is too memorable to be forgotten—"I have been *called* to the *Ministry*, (said that exalted character) by the *voice* of *the people*. To them I hold myself peculiarly responsible: *this measure* comprehends *their interest*, and if I lose it, this is the last time I shall sit in this Council."

The question was the Spanish war, which was carried against him, and the following remarkable reply was made to his doctrine by a *great Courtier*: "When the Gentleman talks of being responsible to the people, he talks the language of the *House of Commons*; and forgets that he is sitting at that Board, and *only* accountable to the *King*!"—These two facts are equally curious and incontrovertible.

The Lord Mayor has ordered a court to be summoned for Tuesday next, to consider of presenting the freedom of this city to the Right Hon. William Pitt.

Yesterday morning the Chairman of the India Company had another interview with Mr Pitt, at his house in Downing-street.

We feel ourselves happy in being able now to assure the public, that there is not the least truth in the Extract of a letter from Gainsborough, which asserted that ninety persons were drowned in the River Trent, by the breaking of the ice. The above letter, by some means found its way into most of the newspapers; but always appeared to us of so alarming a nature, and was attended with such suspicious circumstances, that it never obtained room in the *Caledonian Mercury*.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Feb. 4.

"The frost has been intensely severe. The oldest man here scarcely remembers any thing equal to it, except in 1739. Last Saturday and Sunday, Catwater, an arm of the sea, and Suton Pool, were frozen over; a circumstance never heard of before, as it is entirely salt water. When the tide ebbed, it broke, which made it dangerous for boats to pass; however, no accident happened.

"The inhabitants of this town, taking into consideration the inclemency of the weather, have raised 130 l. the greater part of which was laid out in coals: One thousand bushels were distributed to a thousand poor people last Saturday and yesterday."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Feb. 7.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, 122½ ex div.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74½ a ¼.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 55¾ a ⅞ a ¾.	India Bonds paid, 25 disc.
3 per cent. red. 57⅛.	Ditto unpaid, 3 disc.
8 per cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills, —
Long Ann. 16 13-16ths a ⅞.	Navy Bills, 20½ disc.
Short Ann. 1778, —	3 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Light Long Ann. —
Ditto New Ann, 56.	Prizes, 1⅛ a ¼ disc.
Ditto 1751, —	

EXCHANGES LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 35 7.	Agio of the Bank with Holland, 5 per cent.
Ditto Sight, 35 3.	
Rotterdam, 35 8.	

WIND AT DEAL, Feb. 6. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 7.

"The expectation and anxiety of the public have been kept so long on the rack, that they seem to have lost much of their original sensibility. The distracted state of the nation is now familiar to our minds; and, ever eager for novelty, we begin to listen with avidity to a proposal for raising an air balloon that shall carry six men, with suitable appendages. Several Gentlemen and Ladies, of the first fashion, have given liberal donations towards this project. In this rigorous season, when the roads are so bad, it will be a very commodious thing to travel in the air.

"On Monday, the Committee appointed by the House of Commons, will report to the House the resolutions of the Lords on their own resolutions of the 24th of December. A motion will be made by Mr Hemet, an eminent banker in London, and a member of Parliament, for rescinding these resolutions. If this motion be carried, of course Mr Pitt is settled for some little time, at least, in his office, and business will go on again as usual. If, on the contrary, the motion shall be negatived, Mr Fox's party, as being evidently the strongest, having stood so many trials, will certainly increase; and, in this case, one of these two things will happen: Either the present Ministry will resign, or matters will speedily come to the utmost extremity that is short of an armed contest. The supplies will be refused; and the Mutiny bill having expired without being renewed, the soldiers may return to the station of citizens, and the state be left without military protection. As it is impossible but Ministry must have foreseen that all this might happen, we must suppose that they have acted on a plan which provided for these contingencies. We see now the reason of the creation of the new Peers. The Minister aimed to establish himself by the authority of the Upper House. If Mr Fox should oppose the mutiny-act, then there will immediately be a dissolution of parliament; and the odium of impeding public business, and throwing all into confusion, the ministry probably flatter themselves, will fall on that gentleman. Honour and habit, they supposed, would keep the army together during the short time necessary for calling a new parliament. At any rate, it is understood that his Majesty and the Ministry are to throw themselves on the *people* at large, and to refuse to submit to what they call *the Aristocratical faction*.

"A meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster are summoned at Westminster-hall on Tuesday. The Livery of London have resolved to address his Majesty on the dismission of his late Ministers."

Captain Ludovick Grant of Knockando, died at Elgin upon the 5th current.

David Reid, Esq; is appointed Commissioner of the Customs, in room of Sir George Clerk Maxwell, Bart. deceased.—And, Robert Menzies, Esq; is appointed Inspector-General of Out Ports, in place of David Reid, Esq; promoted to the Board.

The London Gazette, brought by this day's post, contains dutiful and loyal Addresses to his Majesty, from the City of Exeter, Borough of Plymouth, Borough of Launceston, Inhabitants of the Town of Wolverhampton, Magistrates and Town Council of the Borough of Dysart, County of Perth, and the Inhabitants of the Town of Belfast.

Addresses have likewise appeared in the Gazette, from the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, city of Canterbury, towns of Southwark, Leicester, and Ipswich, Merchants, &c. of London, town of Southampton, Manufacturers, &c. of Taunton, borough of Plymouth, cities of Westminster, York, Exeter, boroughs of Reading, Lancaster, Colchester, and county of Worcester.

On Monday last, came on before the High Court of Justiciary, a trial for an assault, at the instance of the Rev. Dr William Bryden, against Mr Murray of Murraythwaite. The jury returned their verdict yesterday, unanimously finding Mr Murray *Not Guilty*. The Judges then delivered their opinions and unanimously found Dr Bryden liable in full expences and costs of suit. Counsel for the prosecutor, Mr M'Intosh, Mr Cullen, and Mr Honeyman. For the pannel, Mr Robert Blair and Mr George Ferguson.

Some time ago, a bill for 650 l. sterling was discounted at one of the public Banks in town, since which it has been discovered to be a forgery, and the person who discounted it has gone off the country. Diligent search, we hear, is now making for the delinquent, who is well known.

Glasgow and its environs are much infested by a set of villains, who have, in the course of the four last weeks, committed many thefts and robberies, the minute particulars of which have not come to our knowledge.

Sunday se'ennight, a fellow was apprehended, and committed to prison in Glasgow. He, for some time past, has imposed upon the credulous in that city and neighbourhood, pretending to be dumb, to tell fortunes, and to cure all diseases. He calls himself James Jackson, and was accompanied by one Gordon, who personated a servant. Gordon is not yet found.

It is said that the state of South Carolina has passed a resolution to pay all their British debts with interest. This is a determination which does honour to the state, and which, in strict justice, ought to take place: Public quarrels should never interrupt the exercise of private honesty, or destroy that mutual confidence which must, for the benefit of the whole, subsist amongst individuals. *Liverpool Advertiser.*

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Feb. 9.

"At a small village in this county, the snow lying so deep as to be above the houses, the inhabitants have scooped out a way under the snow, the length of the village, leaving a solid arch at least six feet thick over head.

"The storm continues with unabated severity; and, in the course of last week, a great quantity of snow has fallen. On Saturday morning it drifted so violently, that several carriages that left town were obliged to turn back after proceeding three miles."

ASSEMBLY HALL.

To-morrow the 12th inst. there will be an Assembly, begining at 7 o'clack.

Tickets to be had at Mr Richardson's shop, opposite to the City Guard, and at Mr Spankie's, opposite to the Tron Church.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Feb. 10.—Charming Peggy, Lawson, from Kincardine, with coals; Temple, Bridges, from Wemyss, with coals; Four Sisters, Kay, from Dundee, with barley and bran; George, Simson, from Dunbar, with wheat and barley; Elisabeth, Bowman, from Dundee, with barley; Mary and Isobel, Higgin, from Alloa, with coals; Carron Packet, Walker, from Carron, with yetling, &c.; Peggy, Macculloch, from Borrowstownness, with coals.

SAILED, Katharine and Isebel, Lyell, for Perth, with goods; Magdalene, Robertson, for Lisbon, with bricks, &c.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of February curt. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS,

Lying in Falconer's Land, on the west side of the West Bow of Edinburgh.

I. The Shop, Dwelling-house, and others, presently possessed by James Welsh baker, at the rent of	L.	16	0
II. The second storey of said land, presently possessed by —— Culbert wigmaker, at		6	10
III. The top storey of said land, presently possessed by George Zeigler junior, writer, at		5	0
	L.	27	10

James Home clerk to the signet will show the title deeds, which are remarkably clear, and commune with any person who wishes to conclude a private bargain before the roup.

STOLEN.

Edinburgh, Sheriff-Clerk's-Office, Feb. 11, 1784.

THAT in the night betwixt the 10th and 11th days of February instant, there was stolen from Whitemoss, ten miles west of Edinburgh, a stout brown Work Horse, of a lightish colour; he is about 8 years old, white hind feet, a white face, the mark of a cut over his right eye-lid, and the hoof of his left fore foot cut a little before. There was also stolen at same time, a leather brecham and harness.

If the above Horse is offered to sale, or discovered in the custody of any person, it is entreated that the Horse may be detained, and the person offering him to sale secured, until notice is given to William Scot, Procurator-fiscal for the county of Edinburgh, for which a handsome reward will be given, and the informer's name concealed, if required.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

WHEREAS in the night betwixt Friday the 30th and Saturday the 31st days of January last, some person or persons having found means to get into the office of the Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland, situated in Writer's Court, Edinburgh, opened the accomptant's desk in the said Office, and stole from thence 224 l. Sterling, mostly Royal Bank and Sir William Forbes and Company's notes:

The Trustees aforesaid hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling to any one who will give such information as shall be the means of discovering the person or persons who committed this daring crime, to be paid by their Secretary, upon conviction of the offender or offenders.

As also, Archibald Cockburn, Esq; Sheriff-depute of the county of Edinburgh, hereby offers a like reward of FIFTY POUNDS sterling, on the same terms.

And Alexander Mowbray, accomptant in said office, hereby offers a farther reward of TWENTY POUNDS, to be paid by him on the same terms.——The informer may depend upon the utmost secrecy.

Sale of Upholstery Goods and Cabinet Work;

At the Warehouse of the late

ROBERT SCYTH Upholsterer in EDINBURGH,

First Fore Stair below the entry to the New Bridge.

THERE is just now selling, at the Warehouse of the said Robert Scyth, considerably below prime cost, and for ready money only, his WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Blankets, Moreens, Checks, and a variety of other articles in the Upholstery Branch.—As also, a large assortment of Cabinet Work, amongst which there are several Desks and Book-cases, Chests of Drawers, Tables, Looking Glasses of different sizes and patterns, and ten dozen of exceeding good and well-finished Chairs of the newest taste, besides a great variety of other articles.

The sale begins at ten o'clock forenoon each lawful day, and continues till six in the evening.

It is requested, that such persons as are indebted to the estate of the said Robert Scyth, will order payment immediately to Mr Alexander at the shop, who is authorised to grant discharges; otherwise the executor will be under the disagreeable necessity of resorting to legal measures. And such persons as have claims against Mr Scyth, will be pleased to lodge exact notes thereof with Mr Alexander, betwixt and the 12th of March next.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

A DWELLING-HOUSE at the Head of the

College Wynd, presently possessed by Mr John Dundas writer to the signet, consisting of eight rooms, a kitchen, and other conveniencies. The house is capable of being divided into two separate lodgings.

For particulars application may be made to James Bremner writer in Edinburgh. Not to be repeated.

First Notice—Second Term.

IN the process of ranking and sale, at the instance of David Horn, Esq; of Tamiencan, with concourse of his Majesty's advocate, against the heirs and creditors of the deceased Thomas Shanks feuer of Ceres Miln, the Lord Monboddo Ordinary to the ranking, by interlocutor dated 31st January last, assigned the 12th June next to the Creditors for producing their rights and diligences affecting the estate of the bankrupt, and that for the second term; with certification as in a reduction and improbation. And appointed intimation to be made thereof in the Edinburgh Evening Courant and Caledonian Mercury, once every week for three weeks successively, to the end it may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

O. M. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of JAMES GRANT of Carron.

AT a meeting of the Creditors of James Grant of Carron, held within the Old Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh upon the 6th current, a state of Mr Grant's affairs were laid before them, and the opinion of those persons was, That Mr Grant should, without delay, execute a disposition of his real and personal estate in Scotland in favours of a trustee, for behoof of the whole creditors. They also gave some other general instructions with regard to the proper management of Mr Grant's affairs; and appointed their next meeting to be held in the same place upon Saturday the 28th current, at twelve o'clock noon, whereof they desired intimation to be made in the Edinburgh and Aberdeen newspapers.

It is therefore requested, that the creditors of the said James Grant may, by themselves, or persons properly authorised by them, attend said meeting, bringing with them accurate states of their debts, that such measures may be adopted and followed as shall appear to be most effectual for their payment. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of JOHN GARDENER Grocer in Greenock.

THE Factor on the sequestrated estate of the said John Gardner hereby intimates to the said Creditors, that the Sheriff-substitute of Renfrewshire has appointed Saturday first the 14th current, at 12 o'clock noon, and the same hour and day of the week in each of the three succeeding weeks, for the public examination of the said John Gardner, his family, and all others concerned in his business, within the Court-hall of the Tolbooth of Paisley; and requires the said creditors to attend these examinations, in order that they may have an opportunity of putting such questions as may be judged of importance for rendering the discovery and surrender more complete.

N. B. The examination was, by mistake, formerly advertised to be held upon the 7th current, and three following Saturdays.

By Adjournment—Upset Prices reduced.

TO be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 12th of February 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

I. That SHOP and WAREROOM at the Cross of Edinburgh, presently possessed by John Stark snuff-merchant, at the yearly rent of 14 l. Sterling.

II. The Laigh House immediately below the said shop, possessed by William Simson, at the yearly rent of 9 l. Sterling.

III. That House at the back of Bess Wynd, consisting of three rooms, a kitchen, and cellar, possessed by William Fleming, at the yearly rent of 4 l.

The progress of writs and articles of sale to be seen in the hands of William Anderson, clerk to the signet.

DUNG TO LET.

TO be LET for four years, from the 24th February current, by public roup, within the house of William Wallace's inkeeper at Bristo Port, upon Wednesday the 18th day of February current, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The DUNG or FULZIE on the Streets and Passages within the District of GEORGE'S SQUARE, comprehending the streets of the said Square, and the street called Charles' Street, Crichton Street, and Windmill Street, leading thereto.

SET OF ABERTARFF.

PROPOSALS for the SET of this Estate, either in whole or in parcels, as formerly advertised, will continue to be received till the 20th of March next, by Major James Fraser, of Belladrum, by Inverness, or James Fraser writer to the signet.

Not to be repeated.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Feb. 2.—Janet and Jean, White, from Killybegs, in ballast.—3. Brothers, Palmer, from Dublin, with oats; Betty and Bell, White, from the Highlands, with herrings; Kaimes, Stewart, from ditto, with ditto; Peggy Grace, Alexander, from ditto, with ditto; Betty, Gillies, from ditto, with ditto; Lady Hariot, Hunter, from ditto, with ditto; Jean, Duncan, from ditto, with ditto.—4. Calypso sloop of war, Dundas, from England; Dolphin, Mackay, from the Highlands, with herrings; John, Maclean, from ditto, with ditto; Bee, Lamont, from ditto, with ditto.

SAILED, 2.—Anne, Sutherland, for Halifax, with goods.—8. Elliot, Livingston, for Belfast, with coals; Betty, M'Kellar, for ditto, with flour; Fly, Sherp, for Liverpool, in ballast.

AREAS
FOR BUILDING
In St James's Square, Edinburgh.

THE situation of this Square is remarkably dry and healthy: It is sheltered from the violence of the west wind by the buildings of the New Town, and is without the reach of the stench of the Butchers Shambels, so intolerable to the neighbourhood. Besides the great variety of beautiful views of the adjacent country, the commanding prospect from it for above 30 miles of the Frith of Forth, and of the shipping passing up and down, and of the coast of Fife, render this situation pleasant beyond description; and which has this peculiar advantage, that these views can never be interrupted.

St James's Square, is close adjoining to that useful and elegant building the Register Office, (in which the whole Gentlemen of the Law are concerned,) which there is reason to believe, will be finished in the course of this year. It is very near to the Theatre Royal, to the General Post-Office, to the public markets, and to five different Churches; and it is much nearer to the High School, to the University, to the Botanic Garden, to the Parliament House, to the Board of Customs and Excise, &c. than any other part of the New Town, a very few houses excepted; and, as there is ready access to a variety of airings in the country, this situation may be truly said to answer, both a town and country house.

Over and above these local advantages, the feuars of St James's Square are wholly free of the land-tax, of Ministers stipend, of Stent on trade, of Impost on Liquors, and of the many other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty are or may be subjected. Plenty of good water can be had in the ground at a small expence, and all the feuars are taken bound to contribute a proportion to the public Police of the Square, by Scavengers, Lamps, &c. And for the encouragement of Builders, the Proprietor takes no premium for the fues, and allows at least a full year before the feu-duty agreed on is to commence.

There is also a number of areas to be feued for building on the lowe ground adjoining this Square, which is likewise without the Royalty of the City of Edinburgh, and are remarkably well adapted for shops, ware-houses, wine cellars, &c.

Mr Ferguson writer, Buchanan's Court, the Proprietor, will show the plan, and inform the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premises.

Building Ground at Piccardy.

TO be FEUED according to a plan, several AREAS for building on, lying on the west side of the new road to Leith, immediately adjoining to Piccardy Gardens.

The ground is laid out in the form of a square.—The situation is remarkably pleasant.—The extensive views it affords, without the possibility of interruption, and the uncommonly beautiful variety of these views, give it all the advantages of a country situation; while its vicinity, and the ready access from it to the city, render it equally eligible for persons in business, and those otherwise connected with the town.

According to the plan, the buildings will have plots of back-ground, for the purpose of gardens and offices;—the possessors of these will have the privilege of the area in the Square, and will also have the liberty of intended washing-houses, and a large bleaching-green, to be appropriated for the accommodation of the whole feuers.

There are already three wells of excellent water upon the ground, to which the feuers will have access; and, as there are in the ground several springs besides, it is presumed, and indeed with some confidence, that a well may be set down upon any part of it.

Independent of these advantages, the feuers of this ground will be free of the land-tax, and every other public burden, and will be exempted too from the impost, and the town's other burdens.

The proprietor is at present working a quarry upon the ground, where builders will be supplied with stones for ruble work of an excellent quality. The advantages that will arise to the feuers of this ground from that quarry are very obvious. The saving upon the article of carriage alone, will be equal to one half of the common price of stones.

Further particulars may be had upon applying to James Jollie writer to the signet, the proprietor, Royal Bank Close, who will show the plan of the ground.

HOUSES in Edinburgh for SALE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 9th day of March next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

All and Haill these several DWELLING-HOUSES, lying at the foot of Bell's wynd, on the north side of the Cowgate, partly fronting the street, and opposite to the foot of the College wynd, as the same are presently possessed by Walter Bouston merchant, and other tenants therein, at the yearly rent of about 73 l. Sterling.

As also, That Leigh Shop, with three rooms and a kitchen adjoining thereto, and that Dwelling-house immediately above the same, lying opposite to the foot of Niddry's wynd, and on the east of that small paved close, having an entry to Robertson's close, and as the same is presently possessed by Mr M'Cliesh and Mrs M'Lagan, at the yearly rent of 21 l.

William Macfarlane writer to the signet, Turk's close, will show the title-deeds, with the articles of roup, and inform as to other particulars.

ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD, 1784.

MESS. BIGGAR and CO. lay down CLOTH as soon as the season permits, and bleach at the following prices:

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding 1100 warp, at 3½ d. per yard.

1200 and 1300,	4 d. per yard.	Diaper,	4 d. per yard.
1400,	4½ d.	Damask,	5 d.
1500,	5 d.	Cambric,	4 d.
1600,	5½ d.	Tweeling,	4 d.
1700, and above,	6 d.	Long Lawn,	3 d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this Field is taken in, as formerly, at the shop of Patrick Murray baker, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.

Alexander Gray at the Laphouse, Pleasance.

Robert Pratt weaver, foot of Panmure's Close, opposite Mr Crichton's Entry, Canongate.

Alexander Burnet weaver, Water of Leith.

George Norrie merchant, Leith.

Mrs Young, Dalkeith.

Alexander Anderson weaver, Fisherrow.

Mess. Biggar and Co. Sciennes,—at their shop foot of Stevenlaw's Close, Cowgate,—and at the Bleachfield.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of ROSEHAUGH, lying in the parish of Spynie, and shire of Elgin.

These lands contain in whole about 184 acres, 132 of which are arable, of an exceeding good soil, and the remainder pasture; the whole capable of great improvement. They are held of a subject superior, and the present free rent is about 70 l. sterling. The lands are presently set from year to year, except a small part which is let in tack for three years from Whitsunday next 1784.

For further particulars, apply to William Grant, Esq; of Grantsgreen, near Elgin, or Alexander Nairne writer in Edinburgh.

To be LET and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THE Tavern and Long Room called *Archers Hall*, with the Bowling-green, and Garden-ground adjoining, all completely fenced and inclosed,

The Large Room, which is fit to accommodate a numerous company, is already furnished at the expence of the Proprietory, has for these some years past been much used as an Assembly Room, and where one Assembly held every Tuesday consists of a Hundred Subscribers, who have a liberty of inviting each a guest, who all pay.

The premises are situated in a populous and genteel neighbourhood, on the south side of the City of Edinburgh, adjoining to George's Square; and the *Royal Company* of Archers, who are the proprietors, hold their constant weekly meetings there during the Spring, Summer, and Harvest, will be disposed to give every encouragement to any person who shall appear qualified to conduct the management of a Tavern in a genteel taste; and it is with such only that they will enter upon terms.

For particulars, apply to James Hardie writer, Semple's Close, or William Trotter, Bridge-street.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,
And entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT COFFEEHOUSE, called the BRITISH COFFEEHOUSE,

with the large Dwelling House behind the same, and cellar belonging thereto, lying upon the south side of the high street, opposite to the Cross-well, Edinburgh, all as presently possest by John Ellet.

Also, the Shop and back Shop in Forglen's land, upon the north side of the High street, Edinburgh, possessed by Mess. John and Elphinston Balfours, Booksellers.

Also, the large Auction Room or Wareroom, in the east wing of the new Exchange, Edinburgh, entering from the High street, possessed by the said J. and E. Balfours.

Also, the Shop and Room behind the same, in the front of the east wing of the new Exchange, entering from the High street of Edinburgh, presently possessed by Francis Buchan.

The tenants in the several subjects will show the premises. For further particulars, apply to Archibald Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THESE TWO SHOPS, fronting and entering

from the High-street, south side, Luckenbooths; as also, the Large Wareroom, lately possessed by Mr Gloag merchant, which has another separate entry by a stair from the street. The room is about 28 feet long, from east to west, and about 18½ feet broad, with proper vents for the conveniency of a dwelling house, or public office of any kind.

For particulars, apply to John Dundas clerk to the signet, or Mr William Butter wright.

A TAN YARD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Trades Hall, Dundee, on the 18th day of March 1784, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon, and to be entered to at Whitsunday following,

That large and commodious TAN-WORK lying at the foot of the Well-gate, DUNDEE, consisting of three drying shades, two bark lofts, a bark mill, currying shop, stove, leather cellar, stable, smoke-house, &c. and every other conveniency necessary for carrying on the branch of tanning, with the peculiar advantage of a fine run of spring water; as also a shop and counting house of seventy feet, fronting the Well-gate and Cowgate streets.

Any person inclining a private bargain may give in their proposals to George Lockhart tanner, Dundee (who will show them the premises), on or before the 4th of March, as any private offer from that date cannot be accepted of.

Sale of Houses and Area in Portsburgh and Newington, near Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of February current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That Tenement of Land commonly called FINNIE's LAND, lying on the south side of Portsburgh, and fronting the high street thereof, consisting of several small shops and dwelling-houses, as possessed by Henry Struper, Robert Orr smith, Mrs Johnston grocer, and others. As also, several Small Back Houses, entering by the close from the high street, and Yard or Piece of Ground, lying immediately behind the same, measuring 70 feet in length, and 60 in breadth. Within the piece of ground or yard, there is an excellent well and plenty of water, which renders it very convenient for erecting a distillery, brewery, soap-work, &c.

The property holds feu of the town of Edinburgh, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of one shilling and five pence. The neat rent, of the shops and dwelling-houses, is 21 l 15 s. the piece of ground being in possession of the proprietor; and for the encouragement of purchasers, the whole will be set up at 180 l. The purchasers entry to be at Whitsunday next.

As also, That TENEMENT of HOUSES, Byre and Garden Ground, lying near the Grange Toll, upon the east side of the high way leading from Edinburgh to Libberton, as presently possessed by Lilias Baird, John Liston, and others, at the yearly rent of 6 l 7 s. 6 d. Sterling.

The title-deeds and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Hamilton Bell writer, Canongate, Edinburgh, to whom any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale, may apply.

FARMS and DISTILLERIES near Stirling.

To be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed upon,

THE commodious and very extensive DISTILLERIES, lately erected upon the estate of James Guild of Myreton, at Balquharn, and at Dolls, with genteel slated Dwelling-houses, Malting Barns, Milns, Dry Kilns, Granaries, Barns, Offices, and Feeding-Houses for cattle and hogs, completely furnished; together with the arable farms contiguous thereto, and lately possessed with these distilleries, all inclosed, and in good heart. As also, the Farm of KAVERKAE, lately held by James Guild, and Farm of HAUGH MAILING adjoining to it, and presently occupied by James Henderson; and another Farm next to, it, presently possessed by ——— Hall. The whole of these Farms lie under the eye of the distilleries, and most happily situated for reaping the fullest advantages arising from the dung, the soil being excellent, the parks well watered, the situation warm, early, and sheltered against shaking, within one mile of the coal, two of the Frith, and three of Stirling. All the vessels and utensils being left standing, and to be sold by the trustees of Messrs Guild, the entering tenant might begin his distillery instantly.

ALSO to be LET, the Farm of Dams, with slated House, and large Maltin Barn; and the fine extensive hill farms of Westhill of Alva and Kaverkae, known to be the best feeding ground in the Ochills, and now conveniently joined in one farm, with the hills of Balquharn and Myretoun, together with the Mansion-house of Myretoun, and Malting barn, and the arable ground above the road.

To be Let also, and entered to at Whitsunday, 1784

The fine sheep farm called the Milnglen of Tillicoultry, presently possessed by John and Alexander Marshals, whose tack expires at that time.

It is worthy notice, all those Sheep Farms lie so warm, that in the severest storms they never are obliged to feed, nor do their sheep suffer a want of food, the snow never lying on the south side of the hills, which enables them to keep all their stock white, and to sell their wool very high.

Proposals to be delivered in, addressed to John Johnston, Esq; at Alva.

To be LET also, the HOUSES and the MAINS of HANGINGSHAW, at present all in grass, and which has lain so about about ten years; and the West farm of Kerhope, presently possessed by — Thomson, remarkable for breeding sheep, both lying in the parish of Yarrow. As also, the farm of Helmburn, presently possessed by Walter Hogg, whose lease expires at Whitsunday 1784. Also, the Mansion-house and Parks of Douglan, pleasantly situated on the rever Esk, near Langholm.

Propsals to be delivered to Mr George Malcolm at Burnfoot, who has power to set the farms.

EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE OFFICE,

FEBRUARY, 2. 1784.

THE Annual Premiums and King's duty upon Insurances, due at the present term of Candlemas, are desired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.—Persons Insured at this term will please therefore call at the Office, where receipts are given for these premiums, and policies issued for new Insurances.

An AREA in Edinburgh for building.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 16th February curt. betwixt four and five in the afternoon, within John's Coffeehouse,

That AREA, at the foot of Gray's, or the Mint Close, Edinburgh, and on the east side thereof, containing room for two separate buildings. The one fronting the Cowgate, with the gavel to the close, and free lights to the area on the north, to the close on the west, and the Cowgate on the south; the other along the east side of the said Area, with the lights to the east and west. Any person wishing to look at the subject may apply to William Wright, wright in Leith Wynd; and if any further particulars are wanted before the roup, to John Smyth, writer to the signet, who will show the progress and conditions of sale.

LANDS IN PEEBLES SHIRE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 23d February curt. betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, by the trustee for the proprietor and his creditors,

THE Lands of LANGSIDE and TEMPLEBAR part of the Barony of Smithfield, with the tiends, parsonage and vicarage, lying within the parish and sheriffdom of Peebles, and paying of free yearly rent about 58l. Sterling.

The lands lie near the town of Peebles, contain about 60 acres, are all arable, of good quality, well watered, and may be easily inclosed and divided, whereby the value may be much increased at a small expence. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess books at 169 l. 18 s. Scots.

These lands are positively to be sold, and will be set up at 1400 l. Sterling. In the mean time private offers for the whole, or any part, will be very acceptable; and those inclining a private bargain are desired to apply to John Smyth writer to the signet, the trustee, who will also show the articles of roup, the progress, and a plan of the lands. And those inclining to see the lands themselves may apply to James Smith merchant in Peebles.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF HOUSES AND A FACTORY IN GLASGOW.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 9th day of March next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The whole HERITABLE SUBJECTS lying above the Cross of Glasgow, which belonged to the deceased Andrew Ayton, Esq; Merchant and late Provost of Glasgow, and to Mess. Ayton, Blackburn, and Colvill, proprietors of the Haarlem Linen and Dying Manufactories.

LOT I.

That large DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of four stories and garrets, which was formerly possessed by Provost Ayton, and now by Andrew Blackburn merchant in Glasgow, with the large area around the same.

This house is in good repair, stands in a good situation near the College Garden, and is fit for accommodating a large family.

The proven value of this lot is - - L. 882 0 0

LOT II.

The whole HOUSES and AREA, lately possessed by Mess. Ayton, Blackburn, and Colvill, partners of the Haarlem Linen and Dying manufactories, and extremely well adapted for carrying on business of that kind, comprehending the Dwelling House possessed by Mr William Gardner, with the ware-houses, yarn-room, heckling-house, weaving, and Dying factories, &c. The stable, hay-loft, and cellars, which were formerly possessed along with the subjects in the first lot, are to be sold along with the subjects in this second lot, at the upset price of 788 l. Sterling.

Copies of the articles of roup, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick, Depute Clerk of Session, and any other information may be got, by applying to William Dick writer to the signet, or Claud Marshall writer in Glasgow.

JUDICIAL SALE

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 22d day of June next, between the hours of four and seven afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

Which belonged to John Bushby Sheriff-clerk of Dumfries.

LOT I.

The Lands of AUCHINGIBBERT, and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Urr, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven rent after all deductions is L. 122 2 9 4-12ths

And the proven value of these lands being held of the Crown at 23 years purchase, is, L. 2809 3 10 8-12ths

These lands give a qualification in the county.

LOT II.

The Lands of KEMPLETON, and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Twynholm, and stewartry of Kircudbright.

The proven free rent is, L. 138 6 7 11-12ths

And the proven value being held of the Crown at 23 years purchase is, - L. 3181 13 2 1-12th

These lands give a qualification in the county.

LOT III.

The Lands of WOLFGILL, HERRIES's PARKS, and CARTHAGENA, lying in the parish and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rent of this lot is, L. 99 1 4 6-12ths

And the proven value, being held of the town of Dumfries at 22 years purchase, is L. 2179 10 3

LOT IV.

The Houses, Stables, Office-Houses, Cellars, and Pertinents in Dumfries, commonly callad the GEORGE INN, presently possessed by Mr Macvitie.

The proven free rent of this lot is L. 53 19 11

And the proven value of these subjects, being held burgage at 12 years purchase, is - L. 647 19 0

LOT V.

The Undivided Third Part of the Lands of LITTLE MILNTOWN and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Urr, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven free rent of the third part of these lands is 8 l. 1 s. 2 d. 5-12ths.

And the proven value, being held of the Crown, at 23 years purchase, is - - L. 185 7 7 7-12ths

LOT VI.

The Lands of EASTFIELD, lying in the parish of Dornock, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven free rent of this lot is 3 l.

And the proven value, being held of a subject superior, at 22 years purchase, is L. 66 0 0

LOT VII.

The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of OVER and NETHER LEIGHTS and BURNHEAD, in the shire of Ayr, which is held blench of the Crown, and gives a freehold qualification.

The proven value of this Superiority is L. 110 0 0

The articles of sale and progress may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson, depute-clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the signet, or David Newal writer in Dumfries.

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